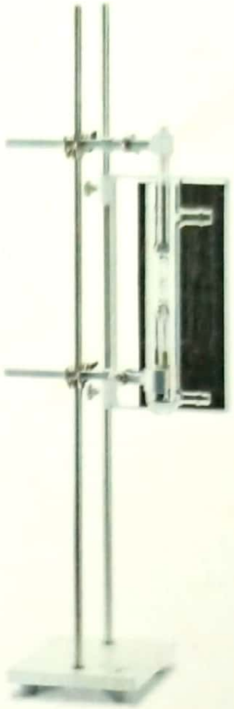
ERWEKA-Suppository Melting point tester-Type SSP

(Sl. No: 75339.13f8)



DESCRIPTION:

- The ERWEKA SSP measures the melting point of suppository samples.
- It consists of a graduated tube with an integrated test chamber made of glass. The sample to be tested is placed in the spiral shaped glass test basket inside the test chamber, which is surrounded by a water jacket.
- The water inside the jacket can be simply heated by the optional circulation heater EST 2.

PREPARATION OF TEST:

- The swivel plate must be parallel to the outside glass cylinder.
- The tube connecting nozzles of the outside glass cylinder must point towards the right.
- The upper large tube nozzle is used for the heavier tube and is connected to the outlet of thermostat.
- The thinner tube nozzle of the outside cylinder is connected to the smaller diameter tube and this tube is fastened to the proper outlet of the thermostat.

TESTING:

- The suppositories to be tested must be stored at a constant room temperature for at least 24 hours.

TO PERFORM A TEST:

1. Insert a suppository into the spiral shaped glass basket of the testing tube with the tip pointing upward.
2. Now close the testing tube using a rubber stopper with a glass tube.
   (The glass tube should be pushed upward, so that the round glass plate positions the suppository in the spiral shaped glass basket to prevent it from dropping down.)
3. The loading testing tube is suspended in the outside glass cylinder, which in the meantime has been filled with warm water of 37 °C.
   (The ZERO mark of the testing tube has to be exactly meet the water level; of the outside cylinder.)
4. Now warm water flows into the inner space of the testing tube.
   (The flow velocity of water is regulated with the faucet of the pre-mounted nozzle of the thermostat type EC-5 or, when using another thermostat, with the pinching cock, so that a uniform flow rate develops in the outside glass cylinder. The water level in the outside glass cylinder has to be adjusted to allow the upper discharge nozzle to be half-filled, so that water will circulate uniformly.)
5. As soon as the water level in the testing tube reaches the water level in the outer tube, the testing tube of the melting process starts using a stopwatch. The time required to melt the suppository mass must be observed. The forming liquid fat rises with the test temperature. From the type and size of the melted fat particles, valuable conclusions about the dissolving properties can also be drawn.
   (The swivel plate is to be adjusted so that when using white or light suppositories the black plate serves as a background. When using dark suppositories, the plate is turned and the white background is used.)

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